

## Historic, archived document

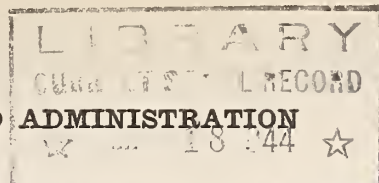
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**WFO 32**  
REVOCATION  
MAY 8, 1944

**WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION**



[WFO 32, Revocation]

**PART 1460—FATS AND OILS**

**RESTRICTIONS ON USE AND DISTRIBUTION OF  
CASTOR OIL**

War Food Order 32 (8 F.R. 3473, 13434, 16643; 9 F.R. 2078, 4319), is hereby revoked and terminated.

This order shall become effective at 12:01 a. m., e. w. t., May 8, 1944. However, with respect to violations of said War Food Order 32, or rights accrued, or liabilities incurred, prior to said date, said War Food Order 32 shall be deemed to be in full force and effect for the purpose of sustaining any proper suit, action, or proceeding with respect to any such violation, right, or liability. (E.O. 9280, 7 F.R. 10179; E.O. 9322, 8 F.R. 3807; E.O. 9334, 8 F.R. 5423; E.O. 9392, 8 F.R. 14783)

Issued this 8th day of May 1944.

ASHLEY SELLERS,  
Assistant War Food Administrator.

**War Food Administration,  
Summary to War Food Order 32 Revoked.**

The castor oil allocation order (War Food Order 32), (formerly FDO 32) has been revoked by the War Food Administration, but use of the oil still is subject to the limitations of WFO 42 (formerly FDO 42) which restricts the general consumption of all fats and oils to specified percentages of average use in 1940 and 1941. Allocation has been suspended since October 1, 1943.

When WFO 32 was issued March 19, 1943, the supply of castor oil was so short

that it was necessary to conserve the limited quantities available for essential war production. Inventories were at an all-time low, and manufacturers of non-essential products used linseed oil as a substitute.

As shipping conditions improved, however, and increased supplies were available from the Brazilian harvest areas, stocks improved to such an extent that suspension of the allocation was possible last October. Continued improvement in supply is expected.

The quick-drying, water resistant and plasticizing qualities of castor oil make it important in the manufacture of

paints, varnishes, and other protective coatings. Its major military use has been in coated fabrics and in protective coatings for airplanes, insulation, food containers, guns, ships and other materials of war. It also is used in the manufacture of shoes, raincoats, printing inks, and numerous other military and civilian products.

Even though the allocation order has been revoked, uses of more than 6,000 pounds of all fats and oils per quarter still are required under WFO 42 to file monthly and quarterly reports to the Bureau of the Census on forms BM-1 and BM-2.

